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OUTLINES

OF

ENGLISH HISTORY.

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ENTERED AT STATIONER'S HALL.

Britannia [illegible] Religion's voice.
And bids the injur'd slave rejoice.
Her pow'r his native right maintains.
And frees him from his galling chains.

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OUTLINES

OF

ENGLISH HISTORY,

IN VERSE.

BY ELIZABETH ROWSE.

PUBLISHED BY J. BURDITT, PATERNOSTER-ROW;
Sold also by Darton and Harvey, Gracechurch-Street;
Harris, Corner of St. Paul's Church-Yard;
Peacock, Juvenile Library, Oxford-Street;
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PRINTED BY H. TRAPP, TOWER-HILL.
1808.

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THE Writer needs scarcely observe, that the following Epitome is intended merely as a great outline of English history; the minuter parts of which are designed to be finished by an Instructor.—Aiming to impress the mind with a clear and general view of historical events, it is proposed for the use of schools, as well as for the purpose of domestic tuition.

The memory is undeniably so much indebted to rhyme, that the introduction

ADVERTISEMENT.

DATES, *in a poetical form, must be additionally useful, as well as the geographical list at the end of the volume.*

For the verse, the writer solicits indulgence; hoping, in this particular, that the nature of her subject will plead her apology.

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OUTLINES, &c.

THE BRITONS.

BRITAIN, in ancient times was found,
A rude, but fertile spot of ground;
And early writers all describe
Its settlers as a Celtic tribe,
Who left the northern Gallic shore
Th' inviting island to explore.
Some, dwelling near the ocean's side,
By tillage, nature's wants supply'd,
While others, inland, lov'd the chase,
A hardy and a warlike race,
Whose painted skins, and shaggy dress,
Well did their savage state express.

Their cottages were thatch'd with straw,
And many leaders gave them law;
But when uncommon danger press'd,
They chose a chief to rule the rest.
Both horse and foot compos'd their force,
And by the chariot's warlike course,
With scythes the axle-tree around,
Thousands were slain upon the ground.
We see, in Briton's public care,
Religion held the largest share;
The Druids often made the law,
And kept the people much in awe.
Simple their lives, their manners grave,
Within a hollow tree or cave
They pass'd their days, and mostly fed
On acorns and the berry red.
Sad were their rites, for mortals flam'd
In idols to the god they nam'd.
O praise your God, ye British youth,
O bless him for the light of Truth!

THE ROMANS.

Such had our native country been
For many years, when it was seen
Fit conquest for the Roman name;
So Cæsar to the island came,
And *Ante Christum*, it appears
'Twas nearly FIVE AND FIFTY years.
Cassibelaunus Britain chose
As chief against her daring foes;
But as the petty kings, he found
Deserted, though he kept the ground;
He an accommodation sought,
And Cæsar to conditions brought.
Who in his country's pow'rful name
To British homage made a claim.
The warrior suffer'd the intent,
And hostages to Rome were sent.
The two next emp'rors thought it best,
To leave the island more at rest;
And from this time, historians say,
Science began to make her way.
Caligula perform'd no more,
Than pick up pebbles from the shore;

But Claudius's succeeding reign
Bound Britain with a stronger chain.
To Rome CARACTACUS was sent
Chief pris'ner from the British tent;
And when this noble prince was led
In triumph by the Roman head,
No way dejected with his lot,
He wonder'd that his humble cot,
In distant Britain, should become
An object to illustrious Rome:—
The victor felt his griefs a plea
And set him and the captives free.
'Twas *Anno Domini* FIFTY ONE,
This celebrated deed was done.
During the cruel Nero's reign,
The southern Britons fought again,
For when the procurator's hand,
Robb'd the Iceni of their land,
And BOADICEA begg'd in vain
Her lawful kingdom to retain,
This Roman cruel orders gave
To scourge her as a common slave.
The Iceni, with each other state
Appointing HER to lead their fate,
And fir'd with rage, at first arose
Successfully against their foes,

Oblig'd their colonies to yield,
While thousands died upon the field:
But soon a sad reverse they found,
The conqu'ring Romans gain'd the ground,
And after dreadful slaughter made,
As victors, in the island staid.
Within the space of thirty years
JULIUS AGRICOLA appears
Chief agent for the Roman court,
And was a man of good report.
Beyond his time we do not hear
Britain had many wars to fear;
'Till Rome approaching to decay,
Drew all the British force away,
In VALENTINIAN'S reign,—we fix
The date, FOUR HUNDRED TWENTY SIX.
Thus when five centuries had pass'd
They left the western isle at last!

THE SAXONS AND THE [redacted].

Now *in a* weak defenceless state
The southern Britons fear'd their fate.

The Picts and Scots improv'd the chance
And broke the rampart to advance;
Built by Severus in a line
From Solway to the mouth of Tyne.
(Agricola's was further north,
From Clyde extending to the Forth.)
These inroads constantly were found
To desolate the country round;
While Britain, harass'd more and more,
Could but her weaken'd state deplore;
Till VORTIGERN, her reigning chief,
Sent to the Saxons for relief.
About FOUR HUNDRED FIFTY ONE
This fatal compact was begun.
Hengist and Horsa then came o'er,
Rang'd their three ships along the shore,
And for the ample stipend shown,
Agreed to make the cause their own:
Intrepidly they dealt the blow,
And sav'd them from the Scottish foe.
The German troops were sent awhile
To dwell in Thanet's lovely isle;
While Britain, by her treaty bound,
Most of their food and clothing found.
The treach'rous Saxons charm'd to find
A country suited to their mind,

Induc'd fresh colonies to sail,
And try o'er Britain to prevail;
Perfidiously that land to rend,
Which they had promis'd to defend.
This noted contest it appears
Lasted above *two hundred* years;
In slavery the Britons bound
Or drove them to the Cambrian ground.
Prince ARTHUR was the famous chief
Who mostly fought for their relief;
Sev'nty-six years he took their side,
And at the age of ninety died.

THE HEPTARCHY.

THE diff'rent parts the Saxons gain'd
By diff'rent chieftains were obtain'd;
And these sev'n kingdoms, all agree
To call the Saxon Heptarchy:
East-Anglia, Mercia, Sussex, Kent,
Northumberland and Essex, bent
At last before king EGBERT's throne
Who govern'd Wessex as his own.

'Tis true the kingdoms nam'd before
In various periods lost their pow'r;
For quarrelling themselves among,
The weak submitted to the strong;
But ultimately we shall find
Egbert the whole to Wessex join'd.
The art of war he did obtain
When at the court of Charlemagne;
And in EIGHT HUNDRED TWENTY SEV'N
He join'd the crowns whose names are giv'n.
Thus king of England he became,
For now the country chang'd its name.
Short was the peace he had to boast,
A nation from the northern coast,
The Danes or Normans soon came o'er
And plunder'd all along the shore.
Defeated,—they encreas'd the fame
Of royal Egbert's valiant name.
To a weak son he left the crown,
For ETHELWOLF had no renown.
As soon as Ethelwolf was gone,
His sons in order took the throne,
First ETHELBALD and ETHELBERT,
Then ETHRED did his claims assert;
And all these elder brothers dead,
The crown was put on ALFRED's head,

Leo the third, the reigning pope,
Had long before express'd the hope,
For on this prince's youthful head
The royal unction he had shed,—
Or this perhaps was all his drift,
That kingdoms were to be *his* gift!
Hearing by chance some Saxon lays,
That dwelt upon the hero's praise;
ALFRED in early life became
An ardent votary to fame.
Scarce was he seated on the throne,
Before the Danes, to numbers grown,
Made themselves masters of the coast,
And many conquests had to boast.
ALFRED amidst the common grief,
Design'd to gain the land's relief,
Threw off his robes of royal state,
And went to share the herdsman's fate,
Watching the moment to restore
The honors once his kingdom bore.
Disguis'd completely in this way,
The herdsman's wife one busy day,
Left him before the kitchen fire,
Turning some cakes by her desire,
And rated him at her return,
Because he chanc'd to let them burn.

But soon he left this humble cot,
And providence revers'd his lot,
Ubba the Danish chief was slain,
And Alfred took the field again;
Routing the enemy at length
In spite of their superior strength,
Whoever chose to own his sway,
He let them in Northumbria stay,
Provided likewise they agreed,
T' embrace at once the christian creed.
Alfred was justly styl'd the GREAT,
He much improv'd the rising state,
Encourag'd sciences and trade,
And county courts and juries made.
This prince for learning was renown'd,
While piety his actions crown'd.
About the date NINE HUNDRED ONE
His glorious race of life was run;
And from historians it appears
He govern'd *nine and twenty* years.
As Alfred's eldest son was dead,
EDWARD, his second, reign'd instead.
Next ATHELSTAN, the king was styl'd,
Though known as Edward's nat'ral child;
For then his birth did not supply
A proper plea to pass him by.

After his death, his brother reign'd,
For EDMUND then the crown obtain'd:
The Danes who in Northumbria were,
Excited all his active care.
This monarch was by Leolf slain
When *sixteen* years had mark'd his reign.
His sons too young, it was agreed
His brother EDRED should succeed.
Disgusted with the English yoke,
The Danes in open rupture broke.
While Edred's superstitious mind
To monkish priestcraft was resign'd,
Dunstan the monk had all his way,
For church and state obey'd his sway.
About NINE HUNDRED FIFTY FOUR,
When this weak monarch was no more,
His sons not old enough to reign,
His nephew did the crown obtain.
EDWY was scarcely on the throne,
When Dunstan's insolence was shown,
The king determin'd to oppose,
And hence continued quarrels rose.
However he contriv'd a plan,
To banish this unruly man;
Whose exile speedily display'd,
Th' extensive int'rest he had made.

For many seconded his cause,
Regardless of the regal laws.
No feeling mind but must regret
The fate the fair Elgiva met,
When the Archbishop's pow'rful word
Divorc'd her from her royal lord;
Odo, his will resolv'd to use,
'Twas vain for Edwy to refuse.
The rebels now by Dunstan led,
(Who had return'd to be their head,)
Agreed and openly declar'd
That Edwy's kingdom should be shar'd;
The king submitting to his fate,
Allow'd his brother half the state;
But soon he died,—and then alone
EDGAR remain'd upon the throne.
His int'rest well he understood,
Pleasing the monks whene'er he could.
After his death their pow'r was shown
In placing EDWARD on the throne:—
They, spite of ev'ry warm pretext,
Declar'd this eldest son the next.
For his step-mother vainly tried
To have his title set aside.
But Edward from the chase one day
Stopp'd at Corfe castle on his way,

And while this friendly call he made
His retinue at distance staid:—
Where having no suspicious thought,
He begg'd some liquor to be brought,
And while he drank th' ensnaring wine
A ruffian, at Elfrida's sign,
Stabb'd him behind, and so made way
For ETHELRED her son, to sway.
(Thus in NINE HUNDRED SEVENTY EIGHT
EDWARD the *Martyr* met his fate.)
The Danes that in the island staid,
More pow'rful depredations made;
So ETHELRED with cruel mind
Their common massacre design'd;
By secrecy he gain'd his way,
And all were murder'd in a day.
The gen'ral transport scarce appear'd,
Ere SWEYN the king of Denmark heard
The cruelties they had to boast,
And with a fleet drew near the coast;
At last oblig'd their king to fly
For refuge into Normandy.
But soon this mighty rival died,
And ETHELRED directly tried
To gain the crown which he had lost,
But cowardice his projects cross'd.

The miseries he had thus begun,
His death transmitted to his son;
And EDMUND *Ironside* in vain
The crown attempted to retain;
His kingdom he was forc'd to share
With CANUTE, Sweyn's succeeding heir,
Though Edmund but a month surviv'd
This treaty which they had contriv'd,
Two of his chamberlains, they say,
At Oxford took his life away:
Thus Canute, afterwards the GREAT,
In peace acceded to the state.
Who dying left three sons to share
The kingdoms that had own'd his care.
Sweyn was the king of Norway made,
While Denmark Hardicanute sway'd,
And HAROLD *Harefoot* reign'd alone
Upon his father's English throne;
Though HARDICANUTE soon supply'd
His place, for Harold Harefoot died.
But little of these kings is heard
That claims your serious regard.
After their death, the Danish yoke
The English most completely broke,
And EDWARD the *Confessor* gain'd
The crown his fathers had obtain'd;

He was the son of Ethelred,
And had in Normandy been bred.
The English did him king declare,
Though not the nearest Saxon heir,
For Edmund's son was known to be
Living in distant Hungary.
Thus was restor'd the Saxon race
Which to the Norman soon gave place.—
For Edward chose his heir to be
WILLIAM the Duke of Normandy.
Having no children of his own
He to this cousin left the throne,
(His nephew, Edmund's son, was dead,
His child unfit to reign instead.)
As soon as Edward's death was known,
HAROLD was seated on the throne,
Earl Goodwin's son; but strove in vain
The royal honors to retain.
WILLIAM appear'd his claims to fix,
'Twas in ONE THOUSAND SIXTY SIX,
And landing on the Sussex shore
With sixty thousand men or more
The vict'ry at Hastings gain'd;
And so the English crown obtain'd.
Harold, his rival, fighting well
Amidst the common slaughter fell.

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.

WILLIAM thus seated on the throne
His prudent policy made known,
The barons in their lands secur'd
And thus their influence insur'd ;
(Except those nobles who had chose
In arms his conquest to oppose,
Their whole estates for certain ends
He gave among his Norman friends.)
And that he might not be alarm'd,
The natives ev'ry where disarm'd.
Thus he contriv'd the pow'r should be
Lodg'd with the Norman soldiery.
He had the English lands survey'd,
And Doomsday book their state display'd,
Thus their proprietors he knew,
Their produce and their value too.
This king commanded through his state
The *Curfew* to be rung at eight,
It was the signal for the night,
To put out fire and candle light.
Philip the first, the French king tried
To set his pow'r in France aside;

And by some phrases he had us'd
~~Philip~~ suppos'd himself abus'd. *William*
So to the continent he went
To realize his fierce intent,
Burnt towns and cities on his way;
'Till his horse throwing him one day,
This monarch very shortly died:—
A victim to vindictive pride!
Thus in ONE THOUSAND EIGHTY SEV'N
His dukedom was to Robert giv'n.
The Conqueror in his will had styl'd
His second son, the favorite child,
Successor to his English throne,
Which Robert should have fill'd alone.

WILLIAM RUFUS.

WILLIAM, call'd RUFUS, seiz'd the chance
Which had been left him to advance,
Hasten'd to England for the throne,
Before his father's death was known;
The primate gladly own'd his claim
And bless'd him with the regal name.

But many Norman barons chose
For Robert's rights to interpose;
While he less anxious for his fate
Made all his efforts far too late:
The rebels forfeited their lands,
And begg'd their lives at William's hands.
Their banishment secur'd his throne
And then his tyranny was shown.
Lands, bishopricks, and abbeys made
Parts of his avaricious trade;
Next this encroacher tried to be,
The governor of Normandy.
But many nobles on each side
By mutual interest allied,
Ere William's num'rous army fought
A peace between the brothers sought;
Who in a treaty did provide,
If either without issue died,
The last survivor to declare,
The English and the Norman heir.
And yet their discord, it was plain,
Continued ever to remain.
Rufus now chose his arms to bring
'Gainst Malcolm's troops, the Scottish king,
Whom Mowbray just before had slain,
And soon a *vict'ry* did obtain.

A noted enterprize, we find,
About this time engag'd mankind;
Great was the int'rest which it made,
I mean the war of the Crusade.
Peter the Hermit of Amiens,
When at Jerusalem it seems,
Beheld the Infidels impose
Upon the Christians cruel woes,
His passions thus arous'd to feel,
And fir'd with a religious zeal,
Freely indulg'd the bold design,
To make the Saracens resign
Possession of the Holy ground;
And many followers he found.
Holding a cross within his hand,
He wildly flew from land to land
Engaging people, kings, and pope,
To second his surprizing hope.
And Robert even pledg'd his state,
To Rufus at a certain rate,
Wanting the money which it made
Only to follow the Crusade!
While William, careless of applause
And heedless of all moral laws,
Sought but his kingdom to extend,—
When by the arrow of his friend

Sir Walter Tyrrel, he was shot
While hunting, dead upon the spot.
In ELEVEN HUNDRED Rufus died,
And as in marriage ne'er allied,
Of course this monarch we shall find,
No lawful issue left behind.

HENRY I.

SURNAMED BEAUCLERC.

DIRECTLY after William died
His younger brother HENRY tried
To set all Robert's claims aside.
He had been hunting near the spot,
When William happen'd to be shot,
And manag'd to usurp the throne
Which Robert had a right to own.
While to secure the royal sway
He pleas'd the people with their way,
And, his pretensions to increase,
Married Matilda, Edgar's niece,
Uniting by this deep design
The Saxon with the Norman line.

Returning now from the Crusade,
Robert his claims to England laid;
But Henry then agreed to pay
A certain sum to keep his sway.
Thus were hostilities to cease,
And leave the brothers transient peace.
Robert to his dominions went,
But not to common bus'ness bent,
His subjects felt a thousand woes,
Which from his indolence arose;
And to relieve their wretched fate
Begg'd Henry to conduct their state.
This suited his ambitious plan,
And the next year the war began.
Robert at last to action brought,
With an uncommon valour fought,
But lost this duchy of his own,
And was in Cardiff Castle thrown;
Where Henry with ungrateful mind
His brother all his life confin'd.
At length a sad misfortune rose
Henry's first wishes to oppose;
Returning from the Norman ground,
William, his only son, was drown'd.
Intoxicated when he sail'd,
The captain in his duty fail'd,

Though while the ship remain'd afloat
They put the prince within the boat,
But he with liveliest concern,
Order'd the rowers to return,
Expecting as his full reward,
To save his much lov'd sister Maud:
Too many to the pinnace flew,
It sank:—he perish'd with the crew!
When Henry heard the fatal news
Which ended all his fav'rite views,
Fainting,—to sorrow he gave way,
And smil'd not to his dying day.
Yet the distress he did survive,
'Till ELEVEN HUNDRED THIRTY FIVE;
When his last testament decreed
His child Matilda to succeed.

STEPHEN.

STEPHEN had, while his uncle reign'd,
The popular applause obtain'd,
And quickly after Henry died,
Thinking the people chose his side,

From Normandy to England came,
And soon usurp'd the regal name.
At first he granted, through the state,
His favors at a lib'ral rate,
But when his despotism rose
The haughty barons to oppose,
The people were oppress'd indeed.
Vainly desiring to be freed.
Now Robert, Gloucester's earl, became
A champion for Matilda's claim.
Her former husband having died,
She was in marriage now allied
With Geoffry Count Plantagenet,
Who Robert's warmest wishes met.
After successes on each side,
Vict'ry completely did decide
In favour of MATILDA'S cause,
And she was crown'd with much applause.
Treating the barons with disdain,
She shortly lost the throne again;
And STEPHEN from his prison brought,
Obtain'd the kingdom he had sought.
But soon his contest was begun
With Henry, Queen Matilda's son,
Who had attain'd his sixteenth year,
And with some credit did appear.

At last however they agreed,
At Stephen's death he should succeed;
And ELEV'N HUNDRED FIFTY FOUR,
Stephen the monarch was no more.
When HENRY nam'd *Plantagenet*
Upon the vacant throne was set.

HENRY II.

SURNAMED PLANTAGENET.

HENRY the *second* thus obtain'd
The crown his birth and treaty gain'd.
And by his pow'r and sense became
A monarch of the highest fame.
For from his father of Anjou,
And afterwards by marriage too,
He held above a third of France,
And sought good order to advance.
He with the clergy of the age
In many quarrels did engage;
Tried their abuses to suppress,
Wishing their influence was less.

While Becket arrogantly chose
His regulations to oppose,
And through the pope and king of France,
Made many of his schemes advance;
For Henry, dreading to withstand
An interdict against his land,
(When sacraments were set aside,
And none might bury those who died,)
Submitted with a forc'd consent
To Becket and the pope's intent.
But some time afterwards we find,
Thinking to please the royal mind,
Four knights up to the altar made
And murder'd Becket as he pray'd.
The pope's resentment to appease,
Henry regarded his decrees;
And of his grief to show a sign
Did penance at St. Becket's shrine!
In ELEV'N HUNDRED SEV'NTY TWO,
Ireland this monarch did subdue.
But all his victories were vain
His satisfaction to retain,
His sons rebell'd, and on their side
Scotland and France were both allied,
And though with some success he fought,
By sorrow to his grave was brought;

For quite oppress'd with grief and pain,
He died at Chinon in Touraine.
In ELEV'N HUNDRED EIGHTY NINE
This monarch did his life resign.

RICHARD I.

SURNAMED CŒUR-DE-LION.

RICHARD the *first* who was surnam'd
Cœur-de-Lion, was now proclaim'd.
For Henry's elder son was dead,
And hence this younger sway'd instead.
In the beginning of his reign,
A sum of money to obtain,
A sale of the crown lands he made,
To pay his part in the crusade.
Philip abetting his design,
Both monarchs sail'd for Palestine.
Many adventures in the way,
Serv'd Richard's valour to display,
And fighting in the Holy land,
No force his prowess could withstand.

Quitted at last by his allies,
He left this darling enterprize;
And thought it proper to begin
A truce with sultan Saladin,
Besides to him it was well known
That John aspir'd to take his throne.
Therefore for Europe he set sail,
But found his prudent projects fail,
For it was Richard's lot to be
Wreck'd on the coast of Italy;
And fearing Philip king of France,
Through Germany he did advance;
But, notwithstanding his disguise,
The duke of Austria, by surprise
Secur'd his person, and we hear
Sent him to Henry the next year,
This German emp'ror did agree
For a large sum to set him free,
Which England with delight sent o'er
And soon receiv'd her king once more.
John with contrition did behave,
Whom Richard willingly forgave.
After a war and truce with France,
He claim'd a treasure, which by chance
The Viscount Aymer, on his ground
Somewhere in Limosin, had found;

Richard, as Lord of Guienne, thought
To him the treasure should be brought;
'Twas in the castle of Chaluz
And Aymer did his wish refuse.
To storm this fortress, when he went,
Bertram a fatal arrow sent
Into his shoulder; hence in fine
In ELEV'N HUNDRED NINETY NINE,
Leaving no issue of his own,
He died, and John secur'd the throne.

JOHN.

JOHN, surnam'd *Lackland*, or *Sans-Terre*,
Undoubtedly was not the heir,
His elder brother's son alone,
Prince Arthur should have had the throne.
But from the moment Richard died,
He set this nephew's right aside;
And void of feeling and of truth,
Contriv'd the murder of this youth!
*Whose mo*ther Constance warmly pray'd
To Philip and the pope for aid;

Philip, who was the king of France,
Improv'd this favorable chance,
And all those French dominions gain'd,
Which England had so long retain'd.
After dissentions with the pope,
John was incited by the hope
Of his protection, to obey,
And own the pow'rful pontiff's sway.
Therefore to Dover church he went,
And there before the nuncio bent,
Confess'd the pope supreme in sway,
Then tamely gave his crown away;
And afterwards a paper sign'd
By which he shamefully resign'd
England and Ireland to that see,
And to pay tribute did agree:
The barons, when these acts transpir'd,
Were all with indignation fir'd,
And made a resolute demand
For Edward's laws again to stand.
Then, by their army terrified,
The king reluctantly complied,
And consequently soon agreed
To meet them all at Runnymede.
There was the famous charter sign'd
Which English liberty defin'd,

Hence *Magna Charta*, to these days,
The basis of our rights displays,
But soon this treach'rous monarch chose
These privileges to oppose.
The barons for their claims afraid,
Desir'd the French to give them aid,
Promis'd the dauphin to obey,
If rescued from this tyrant's sway.
Lewis the dauphin, quickly came
With troops to conquer in his name.
But just amidst this civil strife,
John by a fever lost his life:—
This monarch thus despis'd and mean,
Died in TWELVE HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN.

HENRY III.

OF WINCHESTER.

THE barons finding Lewis tried
To set their native rights aside,
Filling their offices of trust
With Frenchmen, which they thought unjust,

They very willingly began
To join the earl of Pembroke's plan;
And HENRY *third*, John's son, we're told,
Was crown'd, though only nine years old.
Pembroke, who was his guardian made,
His fit abilities display'd;
And, for this prince resolv'd to stand,
He forc'd the French to leave the land.
But this protector shortly died,
And marriage afterwards allied
Ellen of Provence with the king,
And hence he wish'd her friends to bring
To England, that they there might take
The noblest presents he could make.
This on the public spirit wrought,
And Montfort earl of Leicester sought,
By an unjust ambition bent,
Advantage of the discontent:
And cheerfully the barons led
To fight against their regal head.
At last the battle which they sought
Near Lewes happen'd to be fought;
HENRY, his son, and brother* were
With many taken pris'ners there.

* Richard the king's younger brother, who was created king of the Romans.

Leicester now govern'd as he chose,
And from his policy arose
The right by which the people sent
Their deputies to parliament:—
Still doth the House of Commons stand
A glory to our native land!
Edward by a manœuvre freed,
Gloucester assisted him to lead
A pow'rful army to the field,
And there they made the rebels yield:
The earl of Leicester too was slain,
And Henry did his throne regain.
Soon as the prowess he had shown,
Had plac'd his father on the throne,
Prince Edward, yet on glory bent,
Pursu'd his favorite intent;
To Palestine a voyage made,
For conquest in the last crusade.
Oppress'd with business we learn,
Henry requested his return,
But liv'd not for a last adieu,
For in TWELVE HUNDRED SEV'NTY TWO
He died; and his long reign appears
Lengthen'd to six and fifty years!

EDWARD I.

SURNAMED LONGSHANKS.

EDWARD the *first*, as *Longshanks* known,
Succeeded Henry on the throne.
And *Magna Charta* by him sign'd,
The people to his will inclin'd.
He conquer'd Wales, which till he reign'd
Its independence had retain'd;
And when he did this state obtain,
Lewellyn their brave king was slain.
Thinking the Cambrian bards would strive,
To keep the patriot flame alive,
As their rehearsals always taught
The valiant deeds their fathers wrought,
For preservation in his sway,
He took at once their lives away!
And, from his policy, his child
This year the PRINCE OF WALES was styl'd,
Which title has been ever since
Held by the eldest English prince.
The crown of Scotland in this reign,
A subject of dispute became;

For twelve competitors are nam'd,
Who each this northern kingdom claim'd.
Two of the chief, and nobles thought
Edward's decision should be sought,
Who boldly said the Scottish land
Strictly belong'd to *his* command;
But for self interest he chose
For Baliol's claim to interpose,
And as an agent of his own
Permitted him to fill the throne.
Us'd like a vassal, he at length
Revolted, and to aid his strength
With France in secret was allied;
But Edward, who his pow'r defied,
Defeated him, and made him yield
Himself a pris'ner in the field.
Edward engaging against France,
The Scots embrac'd the offer'd chance;—
By Wallace rous'd, they sought in vain
Once more their liberty to gain,
'Till Robert Bruce the younger, tried
Their independence to decide.
Edward alarm'd at his success,
Prepar'd his losses to redress;
Burning with rage, he long'd to see
Scotland "destroy'd from sea to sea:"—

But died in THIRTEEN HUNDRED SEV'N,
Just as he had these orders giv'n;
Urging it strictly on his son,
To prosecute the war begun.

EDWARD II.

SURNAMED CARNARVON.

EDWARD the *second*, far from brave,
To fav'rites was a constant slave:
For Gaveston at first he chose,
Then Spencer to his friendship rose,
But execution was their fate,—
Condemn'd by nobles of the state.
The king at length an army led
Against the Caledonian head,
But a complete defeat we learn,
He suffer'd when at Bannockburn.
However Scotland to invade,
Another effort yet he made,
When Robert Bruce, who o'er them reign'd,
Again the victory obtain'd.

The cruel Isabel his queen,
Who long his enemy had been,
Through Mortimer, her paramour,
An English party did secure,
And brought an army to the field,
Forcing the wretched king to yield:
In Berkley tow'r they made him sure,
And there oblig'd him to endure,
In THIRTEEN HUNDRED TWENTY EIGHT,
A death,—too shocking to relate!

EDWARD III.

EDWARD the *third*, when first he reign'd,
No true authority obtain'd;
For Mortimer contriv'd a way,
To have the overruling sway.
But Edward's just resentment rose
His father's murderer to oppose,
And ere a very little time,
He hang'd the traitor for his crime;
While the late king's unfaithful wife,
His mother, he confin'd for life.

In right of her he laid a claim
To the French crown, whose arms became
Quarter'd with ours, and Edward's law
Added the words "Dieu et mon droit."
At Cressy by his warlike son,
A glorious victory he won,
And Calais, after twelve months siege,
Submitted to this conquering liege,
Returning home, he found his queen
Against th' invading Scots had been;
And David Bruce, who o'er them sway'd,
By her an English pris'ner made.
(This country had some time before
Acknowledg'd his superior pow'r,
When in the fight of Hallidown,
His army won such great renown,
For Baliol the throne regain'd,
And Berwick upon Tweed obtain'd.)
The war renew'd with France once more,
The Black Prince conquer'd as before,
Took their king John the very day
He gain'd the battle at Poictiers.
This valiant prince his country's pride,
At length of a consumption died.
The provinces were lost in France,
And Edward found his griefs advance,

By acting an imprudent part,
When Alice Pierce engag'd his heart.
He in her vain amusement spent
Taxes, which for the war were meant;
And by a conduct so unjust
Fill'd all his subjects with distrust.
They proofs of discontent had giv'n,
When, THIRTEEN HUNDRED SEV'NTY SEV'N,
As much about a year had run
Since he had lost his eldest son,
He died at Sheen, depress'd in mind,
Leaving four younger sons behind.
His grandchild, the Black Prince's son,
Succeeded to the vacant throne.

RICHARD II.

RICHARD the *second* not of age,
Three of his uncles did engage
To govern in his royal name,
Hence Lancaster and York became,
With Gloucester, rulers of the land,
And had for years the chief command.

The wars in the preceding reign,
With those which now were made in vain,
Draining the treasury at last.
A poll tax of three groats was pass'd.
The poor, compell'd to pay the same,
As nobles of the highest name,
Soon in an insurrection rose,
This claim and others to oppose;
A hundred thousand men at least,
Wat Tyler and one Ball a priest,
March'd into London, where their plan
With horrid massacre began.
However Richard's happy thought
The rebels to his standard brought,
For just as Walworth, Richard's friend,
Had caus'd Wat Tyler's fatal end,
The king stepp'd forth, by prudence led,
Off'ring HIMSELF to be their head,
And promising what they desir'd,
This furious mob at last retir'd.
But after they had quite dispers'd,
His conduct was at once revers'd;
And many were to death consign'd,
Which much displeas'd the public mind.
This monarch's tyranny was great
O'er many nobles of the state.

His cousin, duke of Hereford,
Unjustly banish'd by his word,
When Lancaster his father died,
Aveng'd at last his wounded pride.
Besides he had been since displeas'd,
For Richard his estates had seiz'd,
Though letters patent had made known
The property to be his own.
So having took his father's name,
As duke of Lancaster he came,
Landed in Yorkshire, where he found
Earl Percy join him on the ground
With Hotspur, and they saw e'er long
Their army sixty thousand strong.
Richard, less pow'rful, was in fine
Compell'd his kingdom to resign.
In FOURTEEN HUNDRED he expir'd;
And as the duke his death desir'd,
(Duke Lancaster who held the throne,
And must as Henry fourth be known,)
In Pomfret castle, some suppose,
From murder, Richard's death arose.
He left no issue to succeed,
And contest terrible indeed
At last between the royal race
Of York and Lancaster took place:—

A contest which was kept alive,
No fewer years than *eighty-five!*

HENRY IV.

HENRY the *fourth*, felt some distrust,
Knowing his conduct was unjust,
Lest Edmund Mortimer the heir,
Against his measures might declare;
For he his lineage could trace
From the *third* son of Edward's race
(Whose only child, we understand,
Gave Edmund Mortimer her hand,
The earl of Marche; and when their son
Roger like them with life had done,
Then Edmund Mortimer his child
The next succeeding heir was styl'd.)
Whereas the king could only boast
Descent from the *fourth* son at most.
Strange coronation rites he us'd
By which the people were amus'd.
The Welsh to a revolt were led
With Owen Glendour at their head.

And Scotland, now at war once more,
He disappointed as before.
Many rebellions he suppress'd,
But one, more noted than the rest,
Which the earl Percy and his son,
The warlike Hotspur, had begun;
And Owen Glendour too conspir'd
To aid the purpose they desir'd.
The king, thus at defiance set,
At Shrewsbury the armies met,
Where he fought bravely, but in vain
Some numbers on each side were slain,
Till Hotspur's death upon the field,
Compell'd his fainting troops to yield.
Percy resolv'd to make a plea,—
And Henry set the rebel free.
A diff'rent act of Henry's reign
Must ever mark it with a stain,
Some, who their creed from Wickliff learnt,
For heresy alive were burnt.
No facts of moment intervene
Till FOURTEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN,
When Henry by his death made way
For his own son to take the sway.

HENRY V.

HENRY the *fifth*, whose youthful mind
To vile excess had been resign'd,
When he succeeded to the throne
Soon made his reformation known.
The Wickliffites or Lollard's found
Their persecutors gaining ground;
And Cobham suffer'd for his zeal
All that the church could make him feel.
As Charles of France was oft insane,
The king expected to obtain
The restitution of some lands
That had been in the English hands,
Which France refusing, Henry then
Landed near fifty thousand men,
Took Harfleur, but he saw ere long
War's pressing ills his troops among:
Their sickness and fatigue, we learn,
Made him resolve on a return.
The French to Agincourt pursued,
Where dreadful battle was renew'd;
But notwithstanding, on that day
The English bore the palm away.

And conquest afterwards conspir'd
To give what Henry desir'd.
At length a treaty clos'd the strife,
Which nam'd him, during Charles's life
The regent, and declar'd beside
That Cath'rine should become his bride.—
That when her father Charles was dead,
He over France should reign instead;
And further still it was agreed,
His heirs for ever should succeed.
(The sceptre was the dauphin's right,
But him they had excluded quite.)
Just in the midst of this renown
And hoping to enjoy the crown,
In FOURTEEN HUNDRED TWENTY-TWO
To life this monarch bade adieu:
Leaving his infant son and heir
To Bedford and to Gloucester's care,
Cath'rine his queen, we understand,
To Owen Tudor gave her hand;
And Tudor's house the throne obtain'd
What time king Henry seventh reign'd.

HENRY VI.

HENRY the *sixth*, an infant quite,
Had England in his father's right,
And as Charles sixth soon after died,
O'er France he was proclaim'd beside.
The brave protector of the land,
Bedford, possess'd the chief command;
Though Gloucester govern'd all the while
Bedford was absent from the isle:
(For Charles the seventh began his reign
Striving his kingdom to regain.)
Bedford in France had great success,
Till Joan of Arc, by her address,
At Orleans made the English raise
The seige, to her immortal praise.
But falling in their hands, she learnt
Her cruel sentence to be burnt.
The French still follow'd up their chance
And drove the English out of France,
While of the conquests these had gain'd
Calais alone to them remain'd.
Bedford now dead, his country saw
The op'ning of intestine war,

The king's great weakness had been shewn
Ere he took Marg'ret to the throne,
Whose interference in the laws
Made many nobles hate her cause.
Richard, the duke of York, became
Determin'd to assert his claim,
His mother did his right confer,
Sister of Edmund Mortimer,
And thus his lineage was referr'd
To the *third* son of Edward third.
The king his birthright could but trace
To the *fourth* son of Edward's race.
This contest who the crown should gain,
Occasion'd thousands to be slain.
Each party for distinction chose
The noted ensign of a rose;
Those of the WHITE the Yorkists led
While Lancaster assum'd the RED.
The armies at St. Alban's met,
York conquer'd, and contriv'd to get
Henry a pris'ner, but at last
A vain accommodation pass'd;
For the war quickly was renew'd
And Henry was again subdued,
Till his queen Margaret stepp'd forth,
rais'd an army in the north,

The fight at Wakefield did obtain,
Where Richard duke of York was slain.
But his son Edward, who surviv'd,
This dreadful quarrel soon reviv'd.
In short, his army's great success,
And Warwick's influence and address,
Depos'd the king, and by their pow'r
Made him a pris'ner in the Tow'r.
Hence FOURTEEN HUNDRED SIXTY ONE
Marg'ret, who thought her cause undone,
Escap'd to Flanders with her son:
And Edward earl of Marche was nam'd
As EDWARD *fourth* to be proclaim'd.

EDWARD IV.

When EDWARD *fourth* had gain'd his end
He slighted Warwick his best friend.
Elizabeth now made his queen
(Sir John Gray's widow she had been,)
Her friends receiv'd each public trust,
Which added to the earl's disgust,

Warwick at length the king despis'd,
And his dethronement next devis'd.
Fix'd the quick change of his affairs,
And took him pris'ner unawares.
But Edward, who escap'd by chance,
Made the earl Warwick fly to France,
Who reconcil'd to Marg'ret then,
Soon headed sixty thousand men,
Replac'd the crown on Henry's head,
And Edward into Holland fled.
Edward, by Burgundy supply'd
With troops, again his fortune tried,
Returning, he at Barnet fought
The battle which his vict'ry brought;
Warwick was slain upon the field,
And Marg'ret was oblig'd to yield.
Whose royal lord, and son beside
Soon afterwards by murder died;
To Gloucester's hand the deed attach'd
Which fatally this king dispatch'd;
And from this era it appears
Edward reign'd *three and twenty* years.
His brother Clarence, in the Tow'r,
Suffer'd from his vindictive pow'r,
The manner of whose death alone,
Was the sole favor that was shown,

Which Clarence did himself decide,—
And in a butt of malmsey died.
Edward, contemn'd for cruelty,
In FOURTEEN HUNDRED EIGHTY THREE,
Died from intemperance alone,
Leaving his son to take the throne.
Jane Shore, his mistress, liv'd to be
Ruin'd by Richard's stern decree.

EDWARD V.

FOR EDWARD *fifth*, twelve years of age,
His uncle Gloucester did engage,
As the protector of the realm,
To regulate the public helm:
When, to procure his lawless aim,
Hastings his sacrifice became;
And scarce this policy was shown,
Ere he usurp'd his nephew's throne.

RICHARD III.

THUS RICHARD *third* his reign began,
And to secure his lawless plan,
Young Edward, now within his pow'r,
And York were smother'd in the Tow'r.
While Buckingham, who just had shown
Success in getting him the throne,
Suff'ring from his unwise neglect,
Shortly determin'd to erect
The earl of Richmond in his stead,
And for the effort lost his head.
However, Richmond now deferr'd
No means to have his claim preferr'd,
And gain'd from Charles the eighth of France
Some troops to make his schemes advance.
Many in England too agreed
They would assist him to succeed,
Provided he did really mean
To make Elizabeth his queen;
(Daughter to Edward fourth, whose claim
Of course was in the Yorkists' name,)
And by this step, each jarring right
Of YORK and LANCASTER unite.

His fleet from Harfleur spread its sails,
And bore him to the coast of Wales.
Join'd by his partizans, ere long
His army was five thousand strong.
Richard prepar'd the earl to meet;
But Stanley, in the battle's heat,
Forsook his cause; and on the plain,
Near Bosworth, was the tyrant slain.
Thus did his wish'd for death arrive
In FOURTEEN HUNDRED EIGHTY FIVE.

HENRY VII.

THE HOUSE OF TUDOR.

HENRY the *seventh*, whose bold intent
Was now confirm'd by parliament,
Married Elizabeth, and hence
Strengthen'd by right his first pretence.
On Margaret his mother's side
He was to Lancaster allied;
(Tudor, his father, was the son
Of him who Henry's widow won.)

During this reign Columbus found
America's extensive ground;
Assisted by the court of Spain
This noble object to obtain,
In FOURTEEN HUNDRED NINETY TWO,
He partly realiz'd his view.
At length a strange attempt was shown
Against the safety of the throne,
When the fourth Edward's sister tried
To gratify her injur'd pride,
Declaring, to procure her will,
The duke of York was living still,
Having escap'd his uncle's pow'r,
Who thought him murder'd in the Tow'r.
Young Perkin Warbeck, by her care,
Play'd the chief part in this affair,
Who, after all the schemes he plann'd
To raise rebellion in the land,
Was taken, and condemn'd to die
For aiming at the monarchy.
Prince Arthur, Henry's eldest son,
To Catherine of Aragon,
A little time before he died,
In marriage contract was allied.
*This mo*narch, by a thousand ways,
Contriv'd enormous sums to raise,

His parsimony, we are told,
Left all his coffers fill'd with gold.
To Richmond palace he retir'd,
And, FIFTEEN HUNDRED NINE expir'd.

HENRY VIII.

HENRY the *eighth*, the late king's son,
After he had his reign begun,
The pope's permission being shown,
Took Arthur's widow to his throne.
The famous Wolsey for a while
By mean compliance gain'd his smile,
Intending his success to use
As suited his ambitious views.
By him induc'd, king Henry chose,
With other monarchs, to oppose
Lewis the twelfth, who reign'd in France,
When vict'ry favoring the chance,
The battle of the Spurs he gain'd,
And Terouanne and Tournay obtain'd.
During the absence which he made,
The Scots their hostile plans display'd,

But Surry did the battle gain
At Flodden, where their king was slain.
The vices of the Romish church,
In Germany made many search
The true foundation of her claim,—
Struck with her folly and her shame:
For Leo tenth, to raise supplies,
Sold pardons and indulgencies:
Thus in this sad degen'rate time,
GOLD was the price of ev'ry crime!
'Twas then that Luther, fir'd with zeal
Her impositions to reveal,
By purer doctrines which he taught,
The glorious REFORMATION sought.
Henry against these tenets wrote,
A service Leo chose to note,
" Defender of the Faith" he nam'd
The king, who thus his cause proclaim'd;
Little suspecting he would be
Ere long, Rome's greatest enemy.
For when he sued for a divorce,
And Clement disapprov'd his course,
The papal pow'r he set aside,
And took Ann Boleyn for his bride.
His inconsistent faith at last
Into a dreadful law was pass'd;

And those who did his creed refuse
Burnt or beheaded for their views.
Thus by this "bloody statute" tried,
Many for their opinions died.
During six years this monarch spent
In waiting for the pope's consent,
The different delays that rose
His much wish'd marriage to oppose,
Occasion'd Wolsey's fall, who died
Of grief for disappointed pride.
(Reflecting on his wretched course,
In all the pangs of deep remorse,
With anguish, just before he died,
"Had I but serv'd my God," he cried,
"With half the zeal I have display'd
"For one in earthly robes array'd,
"I feel that I had never been
"Deserted in this trying scene!")
Henry, with Seymour's beauty fir'd,
Ann Boleyn's punishment desir'd,
Who shortly was condemn'd to die,
Accus'd of infidelity.
Jane Seymour then became his bride,
But at the birth of Edward died.
And Ann of Cleves, his consort next,
Being divorc'd on some pretext,

By Cath'rine Howard, he declar'd
The throne of England should be shar'd.
This queen some errors had conceal'd,
Which when her enemies reveal'd,
She suffer'd, and the king once more
Engag'd in marriage as before;
To Cath'rine Parr his hand was giv'n,
But FIFTEEN HUNDRED FORTY SEV'N,
From despotism's hard command,
His death reliev'd the wretched land!
And Seymour's child, his only son,
At nine years old obtain'd the throne.

EDWARD VI.

FOR EDWARD *sixth*, as was agreed,
The earl of Hertford took the lead;
And, by new honors to his name,
The duke of Somerset became.
Thus made protector, he display'd,
Through Cranmer's persevering aid,
Measures which were suppos'd discreet,
The Reformation to complete.

When Scotland's will he boldly tried,
To give their queen for Edward's bride,
And they rejected the request,
Liking the French alliance best;
He, to compel them to his plan,
Hostilities at once began,
And made their mighty army yield
Near Musselburg, in Pinkey field.
At length his influence in the state
Excited envy in the great,
Northumberland by int'rest led
Accus'd him,—and he lost his head.
So did Northumberland contrive
At the first honors to arrive;
And gave his son a future day
To Jane, the beauteous lady Grey.
When, his ambition to fulfil,
He led the king to make a will
Naming his cousin Jane alone,
As the successor to his throne.
Thus Edward did at length agree,
In FIFTEEN HUNDRED FIFTY THREE,
Just at the period which he died,
To set his sisters both aside.*

* *This king* founded St. Thomas's, Christ's, and Bridewell Hospitals.

MARY.

As some in diff'rent districts rose
For Mary's rights to interpose,
The lady Jane was scarce proclaim'd,
Ere MARY for the queen was nam'd.
Northumberland and Suffolk were
For death commanded to prepare,
And Jane, with Dudley, her lov'd lord,
Were both beheaded at her word.
Soon after she began her reign
She married Philip king of Spain;
Her solemn word no more rever'd:
But with religion interfer'd:
And popery again restor'd,
Which protestants in vain deplor'd.
Cranmer, with many glorious names,
Died for their faith amidst the flames!
The loss of Calais on her part
Affecting Mary to the heart,
Induc'd her death, as they relate,
In FIFTEEN HUNDRED FIFTY EIGHT:—
Dying without a child to claim
The honors of the regal name.

ELIZABETH.

DURING the time her sister reign'd
ELIZABETH had been detain'd
In prison, lest she should succeed
To counteract the popish creed.
The protestants soon found her laws
Adapted to promote their cause;
And in the English church we find
The form of worship she design'd.
Philip, her sister's husband, plann'd
In marriage to secure her hand,
But all her suitors sought in vain
Her approbation to obtain.
The protestants abroad aggriev'd,
Her help with gratitude receiv'd,
And as the Dutch prepar'd to gain
Their freedom from the pow'r of Spain,
She sent them troops to aid their stand,
And Philip second lost the land.
When Scotia's distracted state
In FIFTEEN HUNDRED FIFTY EIGHT,
Led Mary, queen of Scots, to fly,
And on her honor to rely,

To her discredit, it appears,
She kept her pris'ner eighteen years:
And then beheaded her at last
Because her full consent had pass'd
For Babington's conspiracy,
Chiefly design'd to set her free.
Philip his preparations made
The coasts of England to invade;
A fleet his hostile views proclaim'd,
Th' "Invincible armada" nam'd,
Lord Howard and Sir Francis Drake
Convinc'd them of their proud mistake,
Defeated many; and the rest
Were by a dreadful storm distress'd;—
Of eight score ships upon the main,
But fifty-three return'd to Spain!
There, some years after this event,
An expedition being sent,
Howard and Essex were employ'd,
Took Cadiz and the ships destroy'd.
The Irish, by earl Tyrone led,
Revolted from the English head,
And Montjoy over them prevail'd,
Though Essex had in duty fail'd.
Essex at last, for treason tried,
*With oth*ers, as a traitor, died.

And sorrow for his death, 'tis said,
To the queen's dissolution led,
Which SIXTEEN HUNDRED THREE took pla
And terminated TUDOR'S race.

JAMES I.

OF THE HOUSE OF STUART.

JAMES *first*, now seated on the throne,
(As James the *sixth* in Scotland known)
Was son to Mary, Scotland's queen,
Whose tragic end we just have seen;
His grandmother was Marg'ret styl'd,
And the seventh Henry's elder child;
While, on his father Dudley's side,
To Stuart's house he was allied.
James of *Great* Britain king became,
The first who e'er assum'd the name,
Though vainly was his scheme begun
To join the kingdoms into one.
'Tis said to set his rights aside
Lord Cobham, Grey, and Raleigh, tried;

And condemnation each receiv'd,
But were by James at length repriev'd;
Though Raleigh, many years from hence,
Suffer'd for this unprov'd offence;—
When from Guiana he return'd;
The king to show he was concern'd
To reconcile the Spanish mind,
For Raleigh's death a warrant sign'd.
A plot some papists did invent,
To kill the king and parliament,
By gunpowder in barrels plac'd
Under the house their presence grac'd:
But, just before they were to meet,
Discovery did the aim defeat.
During this reign a constant peace
Occasion'd commerce to encrease;
And freedom's spirit, lately found,
Began to be diffus'd around,
Especially among the men
As Puritans distinguish'd then.
James of the regal pow'r conceiv'd
High notions no one else believ'd,
And vainly did his speeches frame
To teach his parliament the same,
Who, quite averse from his pretence,
Sided with law and common sense,

His daughter did her hand resign
To the Elector Palatine,
Who o'er Bohemia lost command
And his hereditary land.
We to their child Sophia trace
The present much lov'd royal race.
In SIXTEEN HUNDRED TWENTY FIVE,
(His son and daughter still alive,)
King James expir'd, and some pretend
That Buckingham contriv'd his end!

CHARLES I.

CHARLES *first*, who had been early taught
To think as James his father thought
Of regal right, prepar'd to sway
In a most arbitrary way.
The parliament refus'd to grant
The money equal to his want;
And hence he took another course
Obtaining subsidies by force.
While Buckingham, who had advis'd
Most of these measures, was despis'd:

One Felton took away his life
In vengeance for some private strife.
Charles manag'd many sums to raise
Through ship-money and various ways;
But Hampden did not think it fit
By willing payment to submit;
Therefore his cause was tried at last,
And judgment was against him pass'd.
When Charles resolv'd to introduce
The English liturgy for use
Among the Scots, a war began,
To counteract th' imprudent plan;
They join'd, his influence to supplant,
In "Solemn league and covenant,"
But when his army did not care
To interfere in this affair;
A treaty he directly clos'd,
Which very shortly was oppos'd.
The malecontents in England tried
To make the Scots for war decide;
While Charles found all his efforts vain
Sufficient money to obtain;
Therefore at last he did consent
Again to call a Parliament,
Though *elev'n* years had fully pass'd
Since the cessation of the last.

But this, refusing to comply
At once to raise him a supply,
He next dissolv'd, like those before,
Till his necessities once more
Forc'd him the Commons to convene,
Whose efforts soon revers'd the scene;
And first, their wishes were express'd,
For grievances to be redress'd,
Then Strafford, and soon after Laud
Were both impeach'd by their award;
The king had many years been sway'd
By the impressions they had made.
While Charles in Scotland was engag'd
To counteract the ills presag'd,
The papists in Hibernia thought
His absence favor'd what they sought,
And protestants of ev'ry age
They massacred in dreadful rage!
At last the Commons to fulfil
Their utmost wishes, pass'd a bill,
Giving their house a right to sit
As long as they should think it fit:
Requiring likewise that the Tow'r
Should be deliver'd to their pow'r,
And persons of their choice preside
Over the places fortified.

With these demands the king complied,
But when they boldly claim'd beside,
A new militia act to frame,
Whose officers they were to name,
The king refus'd, and now each side
For war determin'd to provide.
Those people who with Charles remain'd,
The name of CAVALIERS obtain'd,
Whereas the ROUND HEADS always meant
The favorers of parliament.
The war for six succeeding years
With various success appears
To have been follow'd, till at length
The royal army spent its strength,
By a defeat at Marston moor,
In SIXTEEN HUNDRED Forty FOUR,
And a year after this beside
When Charles in person did preside
At Naseby, where he lost the day,
And his authority to sway.
Then finding his endeavour vain
A siege at Oxford to sustain,
He left that city in disguise,
Having indulg'd the vain surmise,
That on the Scots he might rely
Could he but to their standard fly,

Though they had join'd the rebel men
And were besieging Newark then,
Who on conditions were content
To give him up to parliament.
The army now, by Cromwell's art,
Acted a very furious part,
Having secur'd the king by force,
The parliament pursued their course,
Excluding those who did not choose
To favor their intemperate views
From their assembly, while the rest
Their wishes for his death express'd,
And formally pronounc'd his fate;
In SIXTEEN HUNDRED FORTY EIGHT:—
Charles was beheaded,—and they pass'd
(To make their own dominion last,)
A bill declaring kingly sway
Existed not another day,
And stating also that they knew
'Twas burdensome and useless too.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

THE Commons now with zeal averr'd
That a REPUBLIC was preferr'd,
And Cromwell, with success, was sent
The Irish measures to prevent,
Which Ormond and the papists fram'd
To have the *second* Charles proclaim'd.
Cromwell to Scotland next repair'd,
Where the same prince had been declar'd;
At Dunbar did their troops defeat,
And, their reduction to complete,
Left gen'ral Monk, while he came on
To Worcester, where their king was gone:
And there a victory obtain'd
The most complete he ever gain'd.
The royal army thus destroy'd,
Continued snares the king annoy'd;
Once his pursuers were so near
As to excite his sudden fear,
And then the oak its branches spread,
Concealing his defenceless head:
But, notwithstanding each mischance,
He after all got safe to France.

The parliament offended much
With the behaviour of the Dutch,
(For the reception it appears
They gave the exil'd Cavaliers,
One of whom, zealous in the cause,
Had slain their envoy Dorislaus,
For having, as a judge, decreed
The late king's suff'ring to succeed.)
The diff'rence to a war was brought,
And many naval battles fought:
Till Blake and Monk were found to be
Honor'd with signal victory.
Cromwell perceiving parliament
From his authority dissent,
Went to the house to stop their course,
And turn'd the members out by force,
Himself from all restraint to free,—
He lock'd the door, and took the key;
The meanest people next he chose
The House of Commons to compose,
Which from one member's *name* alone
As BAREBONE'S PARLIAMENT was known.
But they, as Cromwell had design'd,
Ere long the arduous pow'r resign'd,
Begging his officers and he
Would to the public welfare see;

Who thus invested with command,
Nam'd HIM PROTECTOR of the land.
To peace with Holland he agreed;
But found another war succeed.
Against the Spaniards Blake became
The terror of the English name,
And Penn and Venables set sail
O'er Saint Domingo to prevail;
But failing there, they chang'd their course,
And took Jamaica's isle by force.
Tho' Cromwell in his wishes aim'd
To be at once as king proclaim'd,
And parliament the offer made,
Yet of the step he was afraid.
By his demise, the English state,
In SIXTEEN HUNDRED FIFTY-EIGHT,
To his son Richard was consign'd;
But he the dang'rous post resign'd.
And Monk, in eighteen months from hence,
Contriv'd, by his superior sense,
His army from the north to bring,
In order to restore the king;
When a free parliament was nam'd,
Who soon the second Charles proclaim'd.

CHARLES II.

KING CHARLES the *second*, who had sent
Assurances to parliament,
Before they had his right maintain'd,
At first with moderation reign'd:
But pleasure, with beguiling voice,
Soon guided his unhappy choice:
Himself he only sought to please
By vice, and luxury, and ease;
And rather than his waste retrench,
At last sold Dunkirk to the French.
While he the government resign'd
To ministers of worthless mind,
Who as CABAL* are known to fame,
From the initial of each name.
Episcopacy was reviv'd,
And Nonconformists were depriv'd
Of ev'ry living they possess'd,
For the objections they express'd.

* C lifford,
A rlington,
B uckingham,
A shley,
L auderdale.

Charles, for her dow'ry, sought to please
Th' Infanta of the Portuguese;
And they in marriage were allied,
But destitute of children died.
When Charles about five years had reign'd,
The plague a dreadful crisis gain'd;
Its rage, which lasted many a day,
Eighty-six thousand swept away.
In London, too, within the year,
A fire alarm'd the public fear;
Four hundred streets the flames destroy'd,
Churches were burnt, and trade annoy'd:
Commemorating this event,
They rais'd the London Monument.
Charles' contest with the Dutch domain,
After some thousands had been slain,
Was for a little time to cease,
By Breda's regulated peace;
But SIXTEEN HUNDRED SEV'NTY TWO
Hostilities he did renew,
Being induc'd by France to fight,
Without a plea to prove it right.
And disagreement hence was seen
The king and parliament between.
An unsuccessful aim was tried
To set the duke of York aside

From the succession, as his creed
Too well with popery agreed;
And ready to promote the plan,
One Titus Oates, a worthless man,
Told a forg'd tale, as it is thought,
Tending to prove the jesuits sought
To murder Charles the king, and then
Introduce popery again:
And next the meal-tub plot we see,
Made to charge Oates with perjury.
At last the torrent ran so high
Against the cause of popery,
That James the duke, as Charles desir'd,
Directly beyond seas retir'd;
Though he was soon recall'd, and sent
To Scotland, o'er the parliament.
The king who could no longer brook
The freedom which the Commons took
At Oxford, where he had compell'd
Their new assembly to be held,
Dissolv'd them, with a fix'd intent
To reign without a parliament.
From this time, arbitrary sway
Mark'd his behaviour ev'ry day;
And various schemes in freedom's cause,
Were strictly notic'd by the laws.

The *Rye-house plot*, that now appear'd,
Had partial reason to be fear'd;
With those who suffer'd for the crime,
Men the illustrious of their time,
Russel and Sydney both were found
Guilty, on insufficient ground.
Charles these endeavours did survive
'Till SIXTEEN HUNDRED EIGHTY-FIVE,
When some conjecture that he died
By poison secretly applied.

JAMES II.

THOUGH much objection had been shown,
The *second* JAMES obtain'd the throne;
For when his brother Charles expir'd,
He promis'd what the state desir'd,
Declaring that he would maintain
The fix'd religion through his reign;
Although his individual creed
Could only for the papists plead.
The duke of Monmouth soon express'd
His aim, on landing in the west,

Where a bold statement he display'd,
Showing the motive he obey'd,
Was bravely to protect the laws,
As well as the reformers' cause;
And zealously declar'd beside,
His mother was as wife allied
To Charles the second, as whose heir,
Of course, they must HIMSELF declare.
The followers he thus obtain'd,
Proclaim'd at once that Monmouth reign'd,
And fought at Sedgemoor, yet in vain,
For James the vict'ry did obtain.
Monmouth was afterwards surpris'd,
When as a shepherd much disguis'd;
And having earnestly applied
For life, upon the scaffold died:
While Argyle, his most zealous friend,
In Scotland met the self same end.
Kirk, o'er the troops as colonel plac'd,
The royal victory disgrac'd;
A wretch to future ages known
For cruelties to rebels shown;
While Jeffries, as their judge, decreed
Still greater tortures to succeed.
And after this the king declar'd,
By ev'ry measure he prepar'd,

His prevalent desire to be
Th' establishment of popery.
Peters, a jesuit, it is said,
Chiefly to this decision led.
Sev'n bishops now in church declin'd
To read a statement James had sign'd,
Wherein he publicly avow'd,
That right of conscience was allow'd,—
That penal laws should not restrain
The faith that any might maintain;
For hence he thought it could not fail
That his religion would prevail.
The bishops to the Tow'r were sent,
For disobeying his intent;
And Britain now, in anxious state,
Awaited their approaching fate,
Whom when a noble jury clear'd,
A universal joy appear'd.
And now exasperated quite,
And fearing for each native right,
Many, with satisfaction, saw
The prince of Orange, son-in-law
And nephew of the king, prepare
To interpose in the affair.
William his troops from Holland gain'd,
Where, as the stadtholder, he reign'd;

But, when he landed at Torbay,
Judge Jeffries, by his cruel sway,
Had so alarm'd the public mind,
That few at first his standard join'd;
However, some at last began
In public to assist his plan;
And the whole country soon express'd,
With princess Anne among the rest,
That their united wishes led
To take the crown from James's head:
While he, without a friend to own,
Thought best to abdicate the throne;
And following what his priests desir'd,
Immediately to France retir'd;
Whither the queen had some time since
Retreated with the infant prince,
Whose birth such mystery involv'd,
That afterwards it was resolv'd
Supposititious to declare
The birth of this pretended heir.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

JAMES having thus forsook the crown,
And WILLIAM having gain'd renown,
The parliament at length decreed,
That HE and MARY should succeed;
And the word REVOLUTION means
The change effected by these scenes.
Thus SIXTEEN HUNDRED EIGHTY-NINE,
William obtain'd his chief design.
Scotland allow'd their regal names,
But Ireland sided still with James,
Or rather, papists in that land,
This monarch's restoration plann'd:
James knowing this must aid his chance,
And having gain'd some troops from France,
Landed at Kinsale, and repair'd
To Dublin, where the town declar'd
Their joy to forward his design:
But various cruelties, in fine,
Against the protestants, made way
For him at last to lose the day.
The battle of the Boyne display'd
That William was the victor made:

On which occurrence, James once more
Embark'd for Gallia's northern shore.
His friends at Aghrim fought in vain,
For Ginkle conquer'd them again.
When, Limerick's reduction gain'd,
William the Irish isle obtain'd.
And James found ev'ry hope expire,
When Russel forc'd him to retire,
By a destruction most complete
Made at La Hogue of Tourville's fleet.
Thus France assisted him in vain,
The British sceptre to regain;
And at the age of sixty-eight,
He died an exile in their state.
The French no longer then deferr'd
To name his son as James the third,
Though they in treaty had agreed
They would not aid him to succeed.
William observ'd the base intent,
And on a war was fully bent;
To humble Lewis much he aim'd,
Alliances and projects fram'd;
But SEVENTEEN HUNDRED TWO he died,
Ere war for either did decide:
Mary before him had resign'd
Her life, and left no child behind.

ANNE.

ANNE, sister to the former queen,
No sooner on the throne was seen,
Than hostile measures were declar'd
Against the French to be prepar'd.
And Germany and Holland too
Chose the same purpose to pursue,
Queen Anne, by Marlborough's address,
Was honor'd with complete success;
For his brave conduct in the field,
Often oblig'd the French to yield.
At Blenheim by the Danube's course,
With prince Eugene's united force,
He won the day, while on the plain
Bavarian foes and French were slain
By thousands, and large numbers were
With marshal Tallard prisoners there.
Th' allies found vict'ry their reward
At Ramilies and Oudenarde,
And afterwards at Malplaquet;—
But these are triumphs pass'd away;
Conquests which, in the present age,
Remain but in th' historic page.

While one of national import,
Gibraltar, an important fort,
Belonging at that time to Spain,
We still continue to retain:
Though Rook who took this useful stand
Was soon displac'd from his command.
Lewis the fourteenth was, in short,
Quite to the brink of ruin brought,
But after Marlborough's disgrace
A treaty speedily took place,
Was sign'd at Utrecht, and insur'd,
That Britain might be more secur'd,
To have the Dunkirk forts destroy'd,
Which during war their trade annoy'd.
At home a civil faction reign'd,
By whig and tory pow'r maintain'd.
Sachev'rel, on the tory side,
Dissenters totally decried,
Stating it proper to reject
All toleration for the sect.
Anne, who had favor'd his intent,
Soon summon'd a new Parliament;
When whigs in their endeavours fail'd,
And tories for a time prevail'd.
Oxford and Bolingbroke agreed
For tory influence to plead;

But Oxford, many persons say,
Wish'd for the Hanoverian sway,
While Bolingbroke desir'd in vain
That the pretender next should reign.
Thus having diff'rent ends design'd,
They, their chief purpose undermin'd.
The TORIES from this period found
The WHIGS securely keep the ground;
Those, as the royal party known,
Were for the influence of the throne;
While *these,* with equal warmth, averr'd
That parliament should be preferr'd,
(Others the two opinions shar'd
And for the rights of each declar'd.)
In SEV'NTEEN HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN
The death of this successful queen
Occurr'd, and left the Scottish throne
Firmly united to her own.
Thus in about a hundred years
The line of STUART disappears,
Which with king James the first began
And ended with the reign of Anne.

GEORGE I.

EACH of Anne's children being dead,
The house of BRUNSWICK reign'd instead:
And GEORGE the *first*, obey'd abroad
As Hanover's elect'ral lord,
Obtain'd at once the regal name,
In virtue of his mother's claim,
Princess SOPHIA; now no more;
For parliament had long before,
By act of settlement, decreed
She to the throne should next succeed,
Because she was the nearest heir
Who made the protestants her care.
In the first years of George's reign,
The earl of Mar resolv'd in vain,
That the Pretender's regal sway
Britain in future should obey;
And on this purpose firmly set
His vassals in the Highlands met;
And Mar ere long at Castletown,
Declar'd that he possess'd the crown.
The gen'rals of the royal force
To Preston now pursu'd their course,

And made the rebels there give way,
Somewhere about the noted day,
In which the duke of Argyle found
The earl of Mar dispute the ground
At Sheriff-Muir, and where his force
Impeded Mar's intended course.
Still cherishing his false surmise,
The bold Pretender in disguise
Arriv'd, and saw his friends prepar'd
To have him instantly declar'd.
The farce took place, but after all
He own'd his whole resource too small
For his endeavor to prevail;
So with the earl for France set sail.
Gordon, acknowledg'd as their head,
Some rebels to the mountains led,
Where they dispers'd, while others shar'd
The punishment the law prepar'd.
Great Britain, Holland, France complied
And Germany, to be allied:
This fourfold league produc'd a plea
Ere long with Spain to disagree;
Byng undertaking their defeat,
At Syracuse destroy'd their fleet.
The war which soon with Spain ensued
All the Pretender's hopes renew'd;

Ormond, his former friend, was sent
With ships to compass their intent,
But while by Finisterre he sail'd,
A storm against his fleet prevail'd.
And as the Spaniards also found
Their troops in Sicily lose ground,
They, by misfortune thus inclin'd,
The quadruple alliance sign'd;
And to the emperor mean while
Deliver'd the Sicilian isle.
At home, the famous South Sea scheme
Became the people's darling dream;
Many had reason to regret
The great encouragement it met;
This castle in the air, 'tis thought,
Some multitudes to ruin brought.
Europe appear'd about this date
In a most fluctuating state,
For Britain, France, and Prussia now,
Their new alliance did avow,
To counterbalance what was seen
Vienna and Madrid between.
The king, for Hanover afraid,
Immediately secur'd the aid
Of Denmark and of Sweden's care,
And he himself was travelling there

When, SEV'NTEEN HUNDRED TWENTY-SEV'N,
From Osnaburgh accounts were giv'n,
That he scarce reach'd the place desir'd,
Before he suddenly expir'd.
In England when the news was known
His son acceded to the throne.

GEORGE II.

WHEN GEORGE the *second* took the sway,
Britain was in a prosp'rous way.
Peace with the Spaniards soon ensu'd;
Though war was afterwards renew'd,
For in the western world they made
Such depredations on our trade,
As fir'd the state with one consent
Their daring conduct to resent:
The French uniting in their plan
Hostilities with them began:
Admiral Vernon made request
To sail for conquest in the west,
And full success at length enjoy'd,
For Porto Bello was destroy'd.

Brave Anson with his little fleet
Were doom'd a thousand ills to meet,
At length a galleon, richly fraught,
They to the British kingdom brought.
Vernon and Wentworth sail'd in vain
To Carthagena, near New Spain;
They both so highly disagreed,
Their armament could not succeed.
When Charles the sixth, the emp'ror, died,
France many treaties set aside,
But the Pragmatic Sanction nam'd
As one to be the first disclaim'd.
This, o'er the Austrian domain,
Maintain'd his daughter's right to reign.
George interfer'd for her redress,
Fighting in person with success,
At Dettingen he gain'd the day
Which for her consort's reign made way.
'Tis thought the king this measure plann'd
To guard his Hanoverian land,
Meanwhile the French an effort made
The British island to invade;
But Norris, with a larger fleet,
Prepar'd the enemy to meet,
Who putting back, a heavy gale
Caus'd their design at once to fail.

The young Pretender, now at Rome,
Encourag'd by the Scots at home,
And flatter'd by the foreign foe,
Resolv'd to strike a final blow,
That should compel the land to own
His father on the British throne.
In Scotland, as he had believ'd,
With open arms he was receiv'd,
His father was again proclaim'd,
And he himself as regent nam'd;
But Culloden's victorious day
Secur'd the reigning monarch's sway.
Charles Edward, the Pretender, found
Danger his weary steps surround,
Great were the hardships which he bore,
Ere he escap'd to Gallia's shore.
Each party wishing war to cease,
At Aix-la-Chapelle met for peace,
And sign'd the terms; but as the French
By their manœuvres did intrench
On our American domain,
England sent orders to maintain
The British settlements by force,
And war was now declar'd of course.
Minorca, which we took from Spain
During Queen Anne's successful reign,

Was lost, and Byng, by England tried,
For a neglect of duty died.
While in the east, by Clive's address,
Britain was honor'd with success,
And, on the Coromandel coast,
Had many victories to boast;
Though after this we must lament
The death our soldiers underwent,
Through the chief sultan's vile control,
Within Calcutta's dread "black hole:"
One hundred forty six were there
The horrid misery to share;—
After this agonizing night,
But twenty three saw morning light!
But Clive and Watson turn'd the scale,
And o'er the sultan did prevail,
The islands Guadaloupe, Montreal,
Were our successful force to feel,
But at Quebec, on England's side,
Wolfe in the arms of vict'ry died!
And Canada with all its land
Yielded at length to our command.
On Afric's shore we won the day,
Taking the island of Gorée.
Such was the nation's large command,
When an event distress'd the land;

For George, to glorious deeds allied,
In SEV'NTEEN HUNDRED SIXTY died.
As Fred'rick, prince of Wales, was dead,
His son succeeded in his stead.

GEORGE III.

OUR reigning sovereign, GEORGE the *third*,
The honor of his hand conferr'd
On Charlotte, whose descent we trace
From Mecklenburg's illustrious race.
As Pitt* and Temple found it vain,
To urge hostilities with Spain,
They gave up cabinet affairs,
And Bute succeeded to their cares;
The Spaniards made it soon appear
That Pitt had real cause for fear:
Their union with the French made known,
England declar'd against their throne.
The war with spirit was pursu'd,
When many places were subdu'd;

*Afterwards created Earl of Chatham.

And Martinique among the rest,
With the Havannah in the west.
Belleisle the catalogue increas'd;
And fam'd Manilla in the east,
With the whole range of Philippines,
Submitted to our bold designs.
But, SEV'NTEEN HUNDRED SIXTY-THREE,
A treaty set the nation free
Once more from war; and we exchang'd,
As the agreement had arrang'd,
Havannah with the crown of Spain
For Florida's desir'd domain.
Though peace the parliament preferr'd
Some public discontent occurr'd,
And Wilkes, a commoner, was seiz'd
For writings which the state displeas'd:
In the North Briton they appear'd,
And with the rulers interfer'd;
The very monarch's recent speech,
These strictures were design'd to reach.
Grenville, who had succeeded Bute,
On the American dispute,
For noble Buckingham made way
To take the ministerial sway.
Our thriving colonies began,
In North America to plan

In SEV'NTEEN HUNDRED SEV'NTY-SIX,
Their independency to fix.
The cause of this dispute occurr'd,
When our own parliament averr'd
Their pow'r to tax the settlement,
Without regarding its consent.
France, Spain, and Holland gave them aid,
And Washington their chief, display'd
Such skill and patience in the field,
As made the British forces yield;
In SEV'NTEEN HUNDRED EIGHTY-THREE
England declar'd these states to be
Quite independent of her sway,
And gen'ral peace now bless'd the day.
The riots, three years ere this date,
For a short time disturb'd the state,
From some indulgence which the throne
To Roman catholics had shown;
And lord George Gordon as their head
The numerous assembly led.
London's association rose
Their mad proceedings to oppose,
Who, with the regulars allied,
Soon made the riot to subside.
Gordon was tried, but justly clear'd,
Because it certainly appear'd,

That he had never thought it fit
They should these outrages commit.
When *ten* years from this date had run
A war with India was begun.
The rajah over Travancore
Regarding Tippoo Saib no more,
Agreed to purchase of the Dutch
Some fortresses they valued much,
To which, as sultan of Mysore,
Tippoo had laid a claim before.
The rajah, with our pow'r allied,
Secur'd our nation on his side;
And Tippoo to a battle brought,
We for the rajah boldly fought:
Cornwallis, who our troops assur'd,
The sultan's capital secur'd,
And his two sons by treaty were
Yielded as pledges to his care.
After the coalition choice,*
Pitt† had obtain'd the leading voice;

* The Marquis of Rockingham died in 1782, and was succeeded, as first Lord of the Treasury, by Lord Shelburne, who with his party were obliged to give way to the parliamentary influence of Mr. Fox and Lord North, the coadjutors in the famous coalition.

† Son of the late Earl of Chatham.

And now made eloquent defence
Of war just ready to commence:
For SEV'NTEEN HUNDRED NINETY-THREE
England thought right to disagree
With France again; while on our side
Both Spain and Holland were allied,
Who, when the troops of France march'd there
For that republic did declare.
But England, though it stands confess'd
By land she did not gain the best,
Yet always triumph'd on the main;—
Howe humbled France; and Jervis, Spain;
Duncan, the Dutch, at Camperdown;
Then Nelson, highest in renown,
From France, within a little while,
Obtain'd the battle of the Nile.
Thus was the enemy's marine
Within our pow'r completely seen.
Pitt and his party were exchang'd
Ere peaceful measures were arrang'd;
At length, in EIGHTEEN HUNDRED ONE,
Preliminaries were begun,
And the true treaty did ensue
On March, in EIGHTEEN HUNDRED TWO.
Great Britain, the succeeding year,
Once more resolv'd to interfere

With Bonaparte's grasping aims,
For as he disallow'd our claims,
We Malta's island did refuse
To yield to his imperious views.
The aid of Pitt was now desir'd,
And Addington, of course retir'd.
France soon found methods to subdue
Our Austrian friends, and Russians too
And then new preparations made
Our happy island to invade;
When near Trafalgar, on the main,
Th' united fleets of France and Spain,
Were by our lesser force defied,
Burnt, captur'd, sunk beneath the tide.
Yet Vict'ry turns a tearful eye,
And sighs to see her HERO die!
Borne in her arms to Britain's shore,
Our NELSON's loss we still deplore!
When Pitt, that active statesman, died,
Grenville and Fox his loss supply'd.
And now we come to an event,
Whose object is of large extent,
Where Wilberforce and Thornton prove,
Philanthropy secures their love;—
Britannia hears Religion's voice,
And bids the injur'd slave rejoice,

Her pow'r his native right maintains,
And frees him from his galling chains!
Ages unborn for this shall crown
Our reigning sov'reign with renown.

And oh! may heav'n on George's honor'd head
The choicest blessings in abundance shed;
And when Britannia must her king resign,
While round his brow the olive wreath shall twine,
After a lengthen'd life, O God of love!
Give him a brighter diadem above!

AN

ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF NATIONS AND PLACES

MENTIONED IN THE HISTORY.

AGHRIM, a village in Galway, a county of the province of Connaught, Ireland.

AGINCOURT, a village of France, in the department of the straits of Calais, the late province of Artois.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, a city of Westphalia, one of the circles of Germany.

AMERICA, one of the four quarters of the world. It is divided into North and South America.

AMIENS, a town of France, in the department of Somme, late province of Picardy.

ANJOU, formerly a duchy, then a province, and now forming the department of Mayenne and Loire, in France.

ARAGON, a country in the east of Spain.

AUSTRIA, a circle of Germany. Its capital is Vienna.

BANNOCKBURN, near Stirling, in a county of the same name, bordering on the Forth, Scotland.

BARNET, a town partly in Hertfordshire, and partly in Middlesex, England.

BELLEISLE, an island 15 miles from the coast of Brittany, in France. It was restored to the French in 1763.

BERKLEY-CASTLE, at Berkley, a town in Gloucestershire, England.

BLAREGNIES, a village of Hainault, in Flanders, near the village of Malplaquet. The battle which the English fought in 1709 near these two places, is called indifferently by either of their names.

BLENHEIM, a village in Suabia, a circle of Germany. In commemoration of the victory gained here by the duke of Marlborough over the French, queen Anne presented him with

BLENHEIM-HOUSE, a magnificent palace, built upon the occasion, near Woodstock, in Oxfordshire, England.

BOHEMIA, a country on the east of Germany, in Europe.

BOSWORTH, a town of Leicestershire, in England. Near it is Bosworth field.

BOYNE, a river of Ireland, that falls into the Irish sea, a little below Drogheda.

BREDA, a town of Dutch Brabant, in the Netherlands.

BRITAIN, or GREAT-BRITAIN, an island of Europe, near 600 miles long, and, in the widest part, almost 300 broad, situated in the Atlantic ocean. It contains England, Scotland, and Wales.

CADIZ, a sea-port town of Andalusia, in Spa

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It is the capital of the isle of Cadiz, which is 18 miles long and 9 broad.

CALAIS, a sea-port of France, in the department of the straits of Calais, part of the late province of Picardy.

CALEDONIA, the ancient name of Scotland.

CAMBRIA, the ancient name of Wales.

CAMPERDOWN, a town of Holland.

CANADA, a large country of North America. Its chief towns are Quebec and Montreal.

CARDIFF-CASTLE, at Cardiff, in Glamorganshire, Wales.

CASTLETOWN, in Roxburghshire, Scotland.

CARTHAGENA, NEW, in Terra Firma, South America.

CHALUZ, CASTLE OF, near the town of Limoges, *in the* department of Haute-Vienne, France: *formerly* in the territory of Poitou, part of *the late* province of Guienne.

CHINON, a town of Touraine, an ancient province of France, which now constitutes the department of Indre and Loire.

CLEVES, the capital of a duchy of the same name, in the circle of Westphalia, Germany.

CLYDE, a river of Scotland, which falls into the Atlantic Ocean, a little below Glasgow.

CORFE-CASTLE, a castle near a town of the same name in Dorsetshire, England.

CRESSY, a village in the late province of Picardy, in France; now in the department of Somme. It is 13 miles north of Abbeville.

CULLODEN-MUIR, a wide heath, by the village of Culloden, in Inverness-shire, Scotland.

DANES, a people who migrated from Norway and Denmark. (See *Rapin.*) They are described by different names; the French called them Normans, *i. e.* men of the north.

DANUBE, a river which rises in Suabia, a circle of Germany, and empties itself into the Black sea.

DENMARK, a northern country of Europe. Its capital is Copenhagen.

DETTINGEN, a village in the circle of Upper Rhine, Germany.

DOMINGO, ST. or HISPANIOLA, an island of the West Indies.

DUBLIN, in the province of Leinster. It is the capital of Ireland.

DUMBLAIN, a village in Perthshire, Scotland. The battle of *Sheriff-Muir*, in 1715, being fought near this village, it is also called the battle of Dumblain.

DUNBAR, a town of Haddingtonshire, Scotland.

DUNKIRK, a sea-port town of Flanders, now in the French department of the North.

EVESHAM, VALE OF, near a town of the same name in Worcestershire, England.

FINISTERRE, CAPE OF, a headland in the province of Gallicia, Spain.

FLANDERS, a country in Europe, north of France.

FLODDEN-FIELD, on the river Till, in Northumberland, England.

FLORIDA, divided into East and West Florida, in North America, having on the south the gulph of Mexico.

FRANCE, a country of Europe. Its capital is Paris.

FORTH, FRITH OF, a large river of Scotland, empties itself into the British ocean, near Edinburgh.

GALLIA, or GAUL, the ancient name of France.

GERMANY, a large country of Europe, divided into many states and principalities.

GIBRALTAR, a fortified town of Andalusia, in Spain, near the entrance of the Mediterranean sea.

GORÉE, an island on the western coast of Africa, *not* a mile long, but of importance on account of its trade.

GUADALOUPE, one of the Caribbee islands, in the West Indies, America.

GUIANA, a large country of South America, between the rivers Oroonoko and Amazons.

GUIENNE, an ancient province of France, formerly containing, among other territories, that of *Limousin*. It is now divided into departments.

HALLIDOWN, HILL OF, near Berwick-on-Tweed, a river which empties itself into the British ocean, between England and Scotland.

HANOVER, ELECTORATE OF, in Lower Saxony, a northern circle of Germany.

HARFLEUR, a sea-port town, late in the province of Normandy, France; now in the department of the Seine. It is 36 miles east of Rouen.

HASTINGS, a town of Sussex, England.

HAVANNAH, a sea-port town in the isle of Cuba, *in the* West Indies.

[H]IBERNIA, ancient name for Ireland.

HIGHLANDS, the thirteen northern counties of Scotland.

HOLY-LAND, *Canaan*, *Judea*, or *Palestine*, &c. a division of Syria, now part of Turkey: it lies in Asia, at the head of the Mediterranean sea. Its capital is Jerusalem.

HUNGARY, a kingdom of Europe.

ICENI, the natives of Norfolk and Suffolk, in the east of England. (See *D'Anville*.)

INDIES, EAST, in the south of Asia.

INDIES, WEST, a vast number of large and small islands in the Atlantic ocean, near America.

IRELAND, an island in the Atlantic ocean, west of Great Britain.

ITALY, a country in the south of Europe.

JERUSALEM, capital of the Holy Land.

KINSALE, a sea-port of Cork, in the province of *Munster*, Ireland.

LIMERICK, a county in the province of Munster, Ireland. Its capital is Limerick.

LIMOSIN, a territory of Guienne, in France, afterwards a province, and now the department of Correze.

MADRID, the capital of the kingdom of Spain.

MANILLA, or LUCONIA, the chief of the Philippine isles, in Asia.

MALPLAQUET, a village of Hainault, in Flanders, about seven miles from Mons.

MARSTON-MOOR, near the city of York, in Yorkshire, England.

MARTINIQUE, or MARTINICO, an island of North America. It was restored to the French at the peace of 1763.

MECKLENBURG, a duchy in Lower Saxony, a northern circle of Germany.

MINORCA, an island in the Mediterranean sea.

MONTREAL, an island of North America, in the

river St. Lawrence. Its town of the same name is the capital of Upper Canada.

MUSSELBURG, a sea-port town, about six miles from the city of Edinburgh, in Scotland.

MYSORE, a country in the peninsula of Indostan, Asia. Its capital is Seringapatam, situate in an island of the Chauvery river.

NASEBY, a village 12 miles from the town of Northampton, in Northamptonshire, England.

NEWARK, a town on the banks of the river Trent, in Nottinghamshire, England.

NILE, a river of Africa, rising in Abyssinia, passing through Egypt, and emptying itself into the Mediterranean sea. The victory of 1798 was gained in Aboukir bay, between Alexandria and Rosetta.

NORMANDY, formerly a dukedom, afterwards a province in France, and now divided into several departments.

NORWAY, a country in the north of Europe. Its *capital* is Bergen.

NORMANS. See *Danes.*

ORANGE, PRINCIPALITY OF, in the late province of Dauphiné, now in the department of Drome.

ORLEANS, capital of the late province of Orleanois, and now in the department of Loiret, in France.

OSNABURG, a bishoprick in the circle of Westphalia, in Germany.

OUDENARDE, a town of Flanders, on the Scheld, about 27 miles from Brussels.

OXFORD, capital of Oxfordshire, in England.

PARIS, capital of the country of France.

PICTS, a German nation, who migrated from the countries now called Mecklenburg and Pomerania, to Scotland. (See *Rapin.*)

PHILIPPINES, islands of Asia, in the East Indian ocean.

POITIERS, now capital of the department of

Vienne, and late of the province of Poitou, in France.

PONDICHERRY, a town on the Coromandel coast, in the East Indies.

PORTO-BELLO, a sea-port town of the isthmus of Darien, in South America.

PRESTON, a town of Lancashire, in England.

QUEBEC, the capital of Lower Canada, in North America.

RAMILIES, a town of Brabant, a province of the Netherlands.

RICHMOND, a village of Surry, about nine miles from London, famous for its palace.

ROME, on the river Tiber, the capital of Italy.

RUNNYMEDE, a mead near Egham, in Surry.

SARACENS, a tribe who originally inhabited Arabia, in Asia, so called from the Arabic word *Sarez*, which signifies men addicted to

rapine. (See *D'Anville.*) Embracing the religion of Mahomet, they conquered Palestine, with a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe.

SAXONS, this nation, in its primitive state, inhabited part of the Cimbrian Chersonese, or modern Holstein; having advanced from thence to Lower Saxony, in Germany, they at length conquered Britain. (See *D'Anville.*)

SAXONY, a northern part of Germany, divided into Upper and Lower Saxony.

SCOTS, a nation who emigrated from Hibernia, now Ireland, and settled in Scotland. (*D'Anville.*) Where they were afterwards distinguished as *Highlanders.*

SEDGEMOOR, a moor near Taunton, in Somersetshire, England.

SHEEN, PALACE OF, stood about a quarter of a mile from the present palace of Richmond. It was burnt in the reign of Henry VII. who had it rebuilt, and called it Richmond, from *his having* been earl of Richmond.

SHERIFF-MUIR, a heath in Perthshire, near Dumblain, in Scotland.

SHREWSBURY, capital of the county of Shropshire, in England.

SICILY, an island at the toe of Italy, in the Mediterranean sea.

SOLWAY-FRITH, an arm of the sea, on the western side of Great Britain, between England and Scotland.

SURAT, on the western side, or Malabar coast, of the peninsula of Indostan.

SUSSEX, a southern county of England. William the Conqueror landed at Hastings, in this shire. Here is also a town which is named Battle, in commemoration of his victory.

SWEDEN, a country in the north of Europe. Its capital is Stockholm.

SYRACUSE, a town on the eastern side of Sicily.

TEROUANNE, a town of the province of Art

six miles from St. Omers; now in the department of the straits of Calais.

THANET, an isle in the county of Kent, in England.

TORBAY, a bay of the English channel, on the coast of Devonshire, in England.

TOURNAY, a town of Austrian Flanders, about 14 miles from Lisle.

TRAFALGAR, CAPE OF, stretching into the Atlantic ocean, in the province of Andalusia, Spain.

TRAVANCORE, a province of Indostan, on the Malabar coast, in Asia.

TYNE, a river of Northumberland, in England; it empties itself into the German ocean, at Teignmouth.

VIENNA, the capital of Austria, a circle of Germany.

UTRECHT, capital of Utrecht, one of the United *Provinces*.

WALES, a principality in the west of England.

WAKEFIELD, a town in the west riding of Yorkshire, England.

WORCESTER, the capital of Worcestershire, in England.

YORKSHIRE, one of the northern counties of England.

THE HEPTARCHY,

OR

SEVEN KINGDOMS OF THE SAXONS.

See Rapin.

THE KINGDOM OF NORTHUMBERLAND contained the present counties of *Lancashire*, *Cumberland*, *Westmoreland*, *Northumberland*, *York*, and *Durham*.

MERCIA was bounded by the *Humber*, north; on the west by the *Severn*; on the south by the *Thames*; and on the east by the kingdoms of *Essex* and *East-anglia*. The principal cities of MERCIA were, *Lincoln*, *Nottingham*, *Warwick*, *Leicester*, *Coventry*, *Litchfield*, *Northampton*, *Worcester*, *Glocester*, *Derby*, *Chester*, *Shrewsbury*, *Stafford*, *Oxford*, and *Bristol*.

EAST-ANGLIA contained the two counties of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, with part of Cambridge-*shire*.

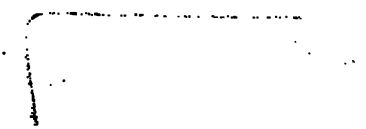
ESSEX contained the counties of *Essex, Middlesex,* and part of *Hertfordshire.*

KENT, this kingdom answers to the present county of *Kent,* and was the first kingdom founded by the Saxons.

SUSSEX contained the two counties of *Sussex* and *Surrey.*

WESSEX was situated between the *Thames* and the *British Channel,* having the kingdom of *Sussex* on the east, and *Cornwall* on the west.

FINIS

ERRATA.

Page 5, line 19,—dele '*and the Danes.*'
—— 17, — 2,—for *Philip*, read *William*.
—— 59, — 2,—for *heen*, read *been*.
—— 66, — 16,—for *sixty*-four, read *forty*-four.
—— 91, — 23,—for *Buckingham*, read *Rockingham*.
——105, — 4,—for *Natolia*, read *Turkey*.